Scientific Manuring

PRESIDENCY MANURE WORKS,
MADRAS.

MANAGING AGENTS,

…ARRY & Co.

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ANANDA PRESS, MADRAS.

Our Fertilizers have been awarded Medals and Certificates, at the following Agricultural Exhibitions.

Tanjore	Agricultural and	Industrial	Exhibition,	1906.
Conjeevaram	do	do	do	1906.
Madura	do	do	do	1906.
Mysore	do	do	do	1907.
Mysore	do	do	do	1908.
Arni	do	do	do	1909.
Etiyapuram	do	do	do	1909.
Godaveri	do	do	do	1910.
Kistna	do	do	do	1911.
Cochin	do	do	do	1911.
Ongole	do	do	do	1911.

PARRY & Co.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
The Presidency Manure Works, Ltd.

THE PRESIDENCY MANURE WORKS, LTD.

PADDY GROWN AT MESSRS. PARRY & CO.'S
EXPERIMENTAL FARM AT RANIPET.

MANURED WITH OUR COMPLETE PADDY FERTILIZER.

WITH FARM-YARD MANURE.

THE PRESIDENCY MANURE WORKS. LTD.

SCIENTIFIC MANURING.

At the present day the agricultural prosperity of a country depends upon the scientific knowledge of plants and their food. Growing plants obtain materials for their growth and development partly from the soil by means of their roots, and partly from the atmosphere through their leaves. These materials enter into the composition of the plant and constitute plant food. Agricultural Chemistry demonstrates that of the many different substances which plants obtain from the soil, there are generally only three of which the plant finds a scarcity in the soil. These three are

Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash

and it is with the supply of these three that the agriculturist is concerned. Nitrogen may be termed, briefly, the leaf producer; Phosphoric Acid and Potash, grain and fruit producers; and Potash, the stalk producer. Plants absorb these plant foods from the soil by means of their roots either direct from the soil water if they are already in solution, or after converting them to assimilable forms. Nitrogen is taken up as Nitrates, Phosphoric Acid as Phosphates, and Potash as such. Since Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphoric Acid produce respectively leaves, stalk, grain or fruit, all three are essential for all crops. Leaf crops such as Tea require proportionately more Nitrogen, stalk and root crops more Potash, grain and fruit crops more Phosphoric Acid. The products of the farm thus remove from the soil large quantities of Nitrogen, Potash and Phosphoric Acid in their leaves, straw, roots, grains, etc. The quantity of these three plant foods being limited in any soil, it will be seen that as crops are grown year after year upon it, the supply of one or other or all of these essentials to the plant diminishes, and the fertility of the soil may readily be reduced below the minimum necessary for good crops, even where due attention is paid to all other farming operations, such as tillage, etc. To maintain the fertility of the soil, it is necessary to return to it in the form of manure the same quantities of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash which the crops have removed. Not only must

all these be present in the manures applied, in sufficient quantity, but also in such relative proportions as are best suited to satisfy the requirements of each particular crop. If there be a deficiency of any one of the three essentials mentioned, the crop is unable to benefit by an abundance of the other two. A profitable manure is one that will supply the principal necessary plant foods in the proper proportions as well as in readily available forms.

Farmyard Manure

—the commonest of the manures in general use—improves the soil in a particular way, but it contains only very diminutive quantities of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash, and these again are not always present in the proportions best suited for the crop, which it is desired to grow. For instance, it may happen that to supply the Nitrogen necessary for growing a good crop of paddy 5 tons of farmyard manure will suffice, while to supply the requisite quantity of Phosphoric Acid 13 to 21 tons would be required. The result of this inequality —a plentiful crop of straw with only a poor yield of grain—may often be seen in the field. Farmyard manure containing relatively minute quantities of the three principal plant foods, the agriculturist has not at his disposal sufficient to counterbalance the quantities extracted by the crop. The result is that the soil becomes impoverished, the crops become poorer and poorer until unprofitable.

By means of

Commercial Fertilisers

the agriculturist can restore his land to fertility, supplying it with any or all of the three principal plant foods according to the deficiencies of his soil, not only in sufficient quantities, but in such relative proportions and chemical condition as are best suited for each crop. Judiciously used, these fertilisers thus not only maintain the fertility of the soil during successive crops but also enable the farmer to prepare his land for any cultivation.

Compared with farmyard manure our fertilizers contain the elements of fertility in a concentrated form, and the percentages of Phosphoric Acid, Nitrogen and Potash are regulated to meet the requirements of the crop to be cultivated. Complete

fertilisers are those which contain all three essentials, and incomplete fertilisers are those with only one or two of the fertilising elements.

It should be observed in the case of soils deficient in organic matter or humus, that fertilisers, being concentrated in form though rich in plant food, do not contribute much to the physical or mechanical condition of the soil. Humus is vegetable matter in different stages of decomposition, and a soil of good physical condition, such as will assimilate to the best advantage the plant foods supplied to it, must contain sand, clay and humus in suitable proportions. A small percentage of lime is also necessary as will be explained further on. Country manure like farmyard manure, green manure, leaves, etc., inasmuch as they are bulky in form and consist of vegetable matter forming humus, contribute more to the physical or mechanical condition than to the plant food contents of the soil. An application of fertiliser in conjunction with farmyard manure is the most economical means of improving both the chemical and physical condition of the soil, and obtaining maximum production of crop.

For soils deficient in organic matter the most judicious manner of employing fertilisers will be found to be in reinforcing the available supplies of country manure. The crop from a plot of land manured with farmyard manure and fertiliser compared with that from a plot manured with the former only will show the advantages to be derived from the use of our fertilisers.

Nitrogen.

All plants require nitrogen for their proper growth and it is one of the elements in which the soil very readily becomes deficient.

It is a very important element for paddy cultivation. Short stalks and yellow blades often noticed in a growing crop of paddy or generally indications of insufficient nitrogen in the soil.

The principal nitrogenous manures of commerce are Poonacs, Nitrate of Soda and Sulphate of Ammonia. Bone Meal which is chiefly a source of Phosphoric Acid also contains about 4 per cent. of Nitrogen. Saltpetre containing a high percentage of Potash is also a source of Nitrogen.

Poonacs and Bone Meal being insoluble substances, their Nitrogen becomes gradually available as they decompose in the soil and produce the soluble bodies which are absorbed by the roots of the plant. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia and Saltpetre being soluble in water are more available. Poonacs contain a large percentage of organic matter of value for the formation of humus—an advantage in the case of soils deficient in humus, not possessed by the soluble fertilisers.

Milled Fish is a nitrogenous manure rich in organic matter and containing a small percentage of Phosphoric Acid.

Phosphoric Acid.

The necessity for Manures containing readily available Phosphoric Acid is very important. Without a sufficient supply of Phosphoric Acid, crops such as Paddy, Ragi, etc., yield an inferior production of grain. Phosphoric Acid is a substance which is continually being exported from the soil in the form of crops and life stock. Whereas, by means of green manuring and allowing the land to lie fallow, sufficient Nitrogen may be restored to the soil, and tillage may render available, latent supplies of Potash from its clay constituents, the soil has no means of recovering deficiencies in Phosphoric Acid. Phosphoric Acid has to be brought to it. Hence the necessity for the use of Fertilisers containiug easily available Phosphoric Acid.

The chief sources of Phosphoric Acid are Bones and Mineral Phosphates of Lime. When Bone Meal is applied to the soil, its Phosphoric Acid becomes available at the rate at which decomposition takes place and more soluble bodies are formed by the action of the soil. This rate depends on the character of the soil and cultivation adopted. The use of Mineral Phosphates, as such, is very limited on account of their extremely insoluble and inassimilable nature. Treated with Sulphuric Acid the Phosphoric Acid in Bone Meal and Mineral Phosphates which before was insoluble in water, is converted into a soluble form and we have formed the manure well known in commerce as Superphosphate. The Phosphoric Acid in Superphosphate being soluble in water is easily available, and its effect is therefore immediate and striking.

It sometimes happens in the case of lands manured year after year with farmyard manure, ashes, leaves, etc., that they

become deficient of the requisite quantity of Phosphoric Acid necessary to obtain good crops. They may not require Nitrogen and Potash, but owing to the inequality in country manure, already mentioned, lack only the grain-producing essential—Phosphoric Acid—to restore the balance of plant food required for an abundant harvest. For such soils Superphosphate, which consists chiefly of Soluble Phosphate of Lime, will be found the most economical form of supplying Phosphoric Acid. It may be used alone in such cases at the rate of 2 to 3 cwts. per acre. All grain crops, such as Paddy, Ragi, Cholum, etc., readily resbond to the use of this manure.

A profitable method of manuring to keep up the supply of Phosphoric Acid in the soil is to use Superphosphate at the rate of 2 cwts. per acre to reinforce farm-yard manure.

Potash.

Potash is one of the most important constituents of the soil. It is the most important element in the stalk or wood of plants and trees, and is therefore necessary for successful cultivation.

The Potash in fertilisers is derived almost entirely from Potash Salts obtained chiefly from the mines of Stassfurt in Germany. The principal Stassfurt Salts are Muriate of Potash, Sulphate of Potash, and Kainit. These manures afford the cheapest means of supplying Potash, which is an essential ingredient of all Complete Fertilisers. They are soluble in water and their Potash is therefore immediately available as plant food.

The omission to supply Potash is attended in many cases by a large reduction of crops and diminution of profits.

Lime.

Lime is also a plant food, and its presence in the soil is necessary for the healthy growth of plants. In addition to its value as a plant food, Lime, on account of its chemical properties, is of great importance in assisting the processes which take place in the soil and in converting to forms readily assimilable by the plant, the plant foods contained in the soil.

The presence of sufficient Lime in the soil is thus necessary for plants to obtain due benefit from manures.

As a rule, however, soils contain Lime in sufficient quantity, or it is present in the manures applied in such quantities, that it is seldom necessary to manure specially for Lime. Phosphatic Manures being generally Phosphates of Lime contain a good percentage of Lime in combination with Phosphoric Acid.

When Lime is applied direct it is usually for the purpose of improving the mechanical or physical condition of the soil. It has the property of binding loose sandy soils, and of loosening and rendering more friable, heavy clay soils.

Where liming is found to be necessary for the purpose of improving the soil, the quantity to be applied per acre may vary from 5 cwts. to 10 cwts. of slaked Lime.

Our Fertiliser Works at Ranipet.

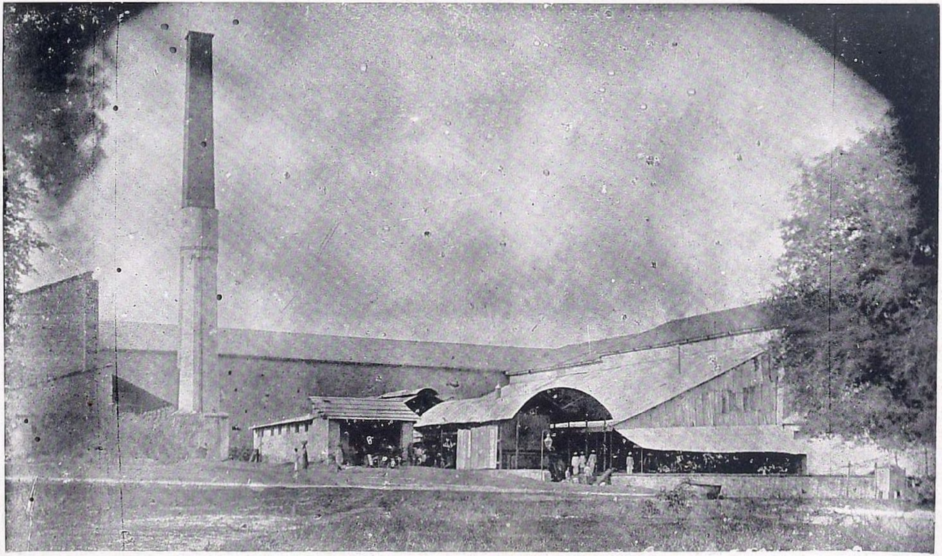
Attention is invited to the new departure which has taken place in the manufacture of Commercial Fertilisers in this country. At our Works at Ranipet, the manufacture of Superphosphate is now being carried on. The works are provided with an extensive installation for the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid, Superphosphates are being produced, and facilities are at command for the production of High Grade Fertilisers containing Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash in easily available forms at lowest costs.

Besides incomplete fertilisers which meet known deficiencies of particular plant food requirements, we supply well-balanced

Complete Special Fertilisers

containing all the principal necessary ingredients in the proper proportion as well as in suitable chemical condition. They are prepared on the result of experience and accurate appreciation of the various fertilising materials. They are improved fertilisers and contain not only the soluble immediately available plant foods required by the plant in the earlier stages of its growth, but also contain easily decomposable substances such as will supply the nourishment necessary to carry the plant to maturity.

A list of our mixed manures will be found in the price list at the end of this circular.



VIEW OF THE WORKS FROM THE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

Enquiries for any of our standard articles, or for any special mixtures which may be desired, will receive our careful and prompt attention.

We draw special attention to the advisability of consumers allowing us to mix all their manures. With our machinery this can be much better done by us, than by hand. The materials being ground and riddled by machinery, a better division is obtained, and buyers can depend on having their fertilisers supplied in the fine friable condition most suited for sowing on the land.

The works are equipped with a Chemical Laboratory in which all raw materials and manufactured fertilisers are analysed. The analyses of all our fertilisers are guaranteed.

Their quality is therefore uniform and reliable.

Attached to our Works is also a

Demonstration Farm

consisting of 35 acres of land on which experiments demonstrating the value of our fertilisers are conducted. Common Indian crops are cultivated with fertilisers side by side with unfertilised plots and plots cultivated with country manure. The results obtained clearly demonstrate the enhanced profits which can be obtained by the use of our fertilisers. Paddy has received special attention in these experiments, from which the following are typical instances of the results obtained.

One plot of 30 cents had 168 lbs. of our paddy fertiliser ploughed in; Chinna samba seedlings were transplanted singly 9″ apart. The outturn was 558 measures or 1,743 lbs. of paddy grain or 5,812 lbs. per acre. Planting in the ordinary way with Paddy Fertiliser has yielded 3,750 lbs. to 5,000 lbs. of paddy per acre. Plots cultivated with country manures for comparison with the above, have given 2,344 lbs. to 2,625 lbs. of paddy per acre. One application of our fertiliser has been demonstrated to benifit three succeeding crops of paddy; for example, one plot of 32 cents with 180 lbs. of our paddy fertiliser gave 1,611 lbs. of paddy at the first cropping; 1,467 lbs. in the second; and 1,425 lbs. in the third, being equal to 5,034 lbs., 4,584 lbs. and 4,453 lbs. per acre, respectively.

Chemical Laboratory.

With the desire to assist intending purchasers in choosing the Fertilisers best suited to their needs, we are prepared without adding to the price of the goods supplied, to receive samples of their soils for chemical examination in our Laboratory The results of such examination and other particulars regarding the soil will enable us to advise upon the most suitable fertiliser for each particular case.

Samples should be addressed to Messrs. Parry & Co., Ranipettai.

In drawing samples of soil to forward to us, care should be taken to obtain thoroughly representative samples and label them distinctly. If the same field contains plots of different characteristics, samples should be sent from each plot, suitably marked. With the samples a note should be sent containing the following particulars:—

(*a*) Extent of the field or plot.

(*b*) Depth of arable soil.

(*c*) Nature and quantity of manure used last.

(*d*) Crops which produce best; their average yield, and last yield.

(*e*) Manner in which the crop generally cultivated, develops; whether it gives much or little straw, much or little grain.

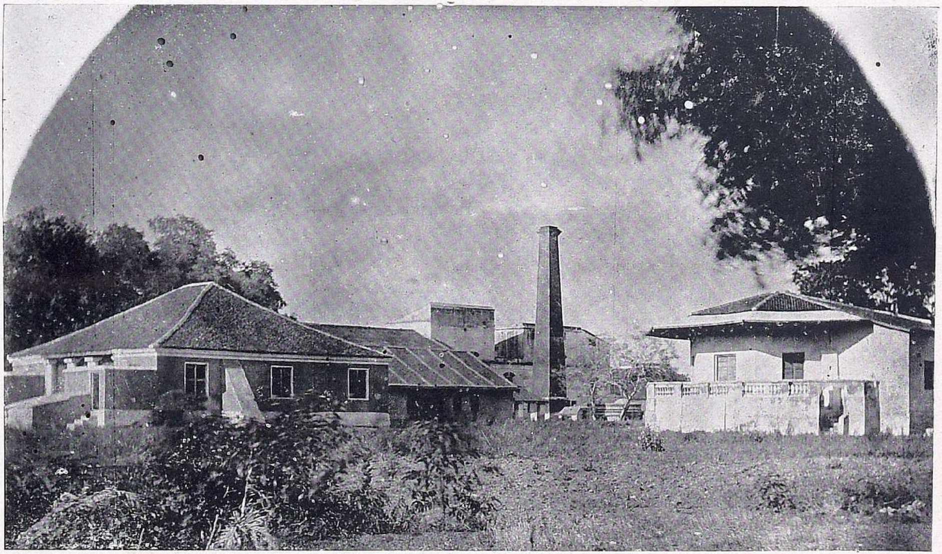
(*f*) Irrigation facilities.

(*g*) Any other special indications which appear characteristic.

With reference to

Kallar, Saline Soudu, or Alkaline Soils

we desire to point out clearly that such soils require in many instances special treatment before they can avail themselves of plant food supplied to them in whatever form. As those soils vary in nature and degree of alkalinity, chemical analysis is necessary before advice regarding their improvement can be offered. The salts contained in them are frequently present in quantities which are toxic to plant life. Their analyses sometimes enable us to suggest experiments with a view to correction or removal of their noxious constituents, and we are prepared to give our advice as to whether this may be accomplished by the aid of fertilisers or not.



VIEW OF THE LABORATORY & OFFICE FROM THE DEMONSTRATION FARM.

Attention to the following

General Directions

for using our fertilisers is necessary in order to obtain the best results.

As our fertilisers contain soluble and readily available plant foods, care should be taken to avoid unnecessary flooding.

(1) For sowing on dry lands sprinkle broad-cast like seed and plough into the soil before sowing.

(2) If applied after sowing or to a growing crop the fertilizer should be mixed with four or five times its bulk of fine dry earth or sand, and the mixture applied as a top dressing, and the crop irrigated immediately after.

(3) If applied to a growing crop, the fertilizer may be applied with advantage at any time before the expiry of one-third of the duration of the crop.

(4) (*a*) In the case of garden crops or wherever the fertilizer is applied to individual plants it should be mixed with four or five times its bulk of fine dry earth or sand and applied all round the plant, taking care to avoid direct contact with the root, and the crop irrigated immediately after.

(*b*) The same applies to fruit and other trees.

(*c*) For use on seed beds, the fertilizer should be evenly sprinkled broad-cast like seed and ploughed or dug into the soil before sowing.

(5) In transplanting, the fertilizer should be scattered as in direction (1) and in the case of paddy on to the puddled land and *ploughed in* before transplanting. Ploughing in has been found to yield more immediate results than top dressing.

Directions For Using Flower Garden Fertilizer.

(6) In using our Flower Garden Fertilizer for plants in pots one half-ounce should be sprinkled at intervals of two to three months on the top of a 9-inch pot (and more or less according to the size of the pot) and the plant thereafter watered. When applied to plots the fertilizer should be sprinkled evenly over the surface and forked lightly in, at the rate of 3 ounces per square yard. The application may be repeated at intervals of two to three months.

THE PRESIDENCY MANURE WORKS, Limited.

PRICE LIST OF MIXED MANURES.

No.	Complete Fertiliser for	Price per cwt. on rail Ranipet.		Quantity required per acre.	Quantity required per tree.	Instructions for application.
		Rs.	A.			
1	Paddy	3	0	5 cwts.		To be evenly sprinkled broadcast like seed and ploughed into the soil a few days before sowing or transplanting.
2	Wheat	3	8	5 ,,		
3	Cotton	3	6	5 ,,		Do.
4	Indigo	3	8	3½ ,,		Do.
5	Groundnut	3	4	4 ,,		Do.
6	Gingelly, Castor & Safflower	3	7	5 ,,		Do.
7	Ragi	3	0	5 ,,		Do.

8	Kumbu	3	7	4 ,,		Do.
9	Cholum	3	8	4 ,,		Do.
10	Maize	3	8	5 ,,		Do.
11	Leaf Vegetable ...	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
12	Grass and Fodder ...	3	8	5 ,,		Do.
13	Gram and other Pulses	3	8	4 ,,		Do.
14	Sweet Potatoes ...	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
15	Irish ,, ...	3	12	5 to 8 ,,		Do.
16	Turmeric	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
17	Ginger	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
18	Chillies	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
19	Onions	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
20	Brinjals	3	12	5 ,,		Do.

PRICE LIST OF MIXED MANURES.—*Continued.*

No.	Complete Fertiliser for	Price per cwt. on rail Ranipet. Rs.	A.	Quantity required per acre.	Quantity required per tree.	Instructions for application.
21	Radishes	3	12	5 cwts.		To be evenly sprinkled broadcast like seed and ploughed into the soil a few days before sowing or transplanting.
22	Bean and Peas ...	3	8	4 ,,		Do.
23	Tobacco	4	12	5 to 8 ,,		"For use on seed beds: Mix "with twice its weight of sand "or dry earth before sowing—In "the field after planting out "apply all round the plants, but "a few inches distant from it, "and before rain."
24	Sugarcane	4	4	5 to 8 ,,		To be dug in on both sides in a trench a few inches apart from the stem outside the reach of roots.
25	Betel	3	12	5 ,,		Do.
26	Pepper	3	12	5 ,,		Do.

27	Cocoanut	3	7		½ to 10 lbs.	To be dug in around each tree a few feet away from the stem.
28	Tea	4	4	4 to 5 ,,		Do. a few inches away from the stem.
29	Coffee	4	8	4 to 5 ,,		
30	Plantain	3	12		½ lb.	Do. in 2 instalments, 3 months between.
31	Pomegranate ...	3	12		½ to 6 lbs.	To be dug in around each plant a few feet away from the stem but within the circle formed by the shadow of the tree at mid-day.
32	Guava and Orange ...	3	12		½ to 6 lbs.	Do.
33	Grape Vine... ...	3	12		½ to 1 lb.	Do.
34	Fig	3	12		½ to 6 lbs.	Do.
35	Bubblimas	3	12		½ to 6 lbs.	Do.
36	Casuarina	3	8		½ to 1 lb.	Do.
37	Snake gourd ...	3	12		½ to 1 lb.	Do.

PRICE LIST OF MIXED MANURES.—*Continued.*

No.	Complete Fertiliser for	Price per cwt. on rail Ranipet.		Quantity required per acre.	Quantity required per tree.	Instructions for application.
		Rs.	A.			
38	Karugappilay ...	3	12		½ to 6 lbs.	To be dug in around each plant a few feet away from the stem but within the circle formed by the shadow of the tree at mid-day.
39	Pineapple	3	12		½ lb.	Do.
40	Flower Garden ...	5	4			See directions on page 11.
41	Almond	3	12		½ to 6 lbs.	To be dug in around each plant a few feet away from the stem but within the circle formed by the shadow of the tree at mid-day.
42	Fruit trees in general..	3	12		½ to 10 lbs.	Do.
43	Mangoes	3	12		10 lbs. per tree big	Do. Do.
					6 ,, medium	Do.
					3 ,, small	Do.

					1 ,, —2 yrs.	Do.
					½ ,, young	Do.
44	Lawn	5	0			Same as for Garden Fertilisers.

MADRAS,

1st *January*, 1911.

PARRY & CO.,

Managing Agents.

☞ *The above prices are subject to fluctuation.*

OTHER FERTILISERS.

Sulphate of Potash (90 % of Sulphate of Potash)

Muriate of Potash (80 % of Muriate of Potash)

Kainit (12 % of Potash)

Superphosphate (14 to 15 % of Phosphoric acid soluble in water)
(15 to 17 % total Phosphoric acid)

Basic slag (17 to 20 % of Phosphoric acid)

Nitrate of Soda (95 % of Nitrate of Soda)

Nitrate of Potash (11 to 13 % Nitrogen and 38 to 40 % Potash)

Sulphate of Ammonia (20 to 22 % Nitrogen)

Bone Meal (3½ to 4 % Nitrogen, 22 to 23 % Phosphoric Acid)

Prices on Application.

We submit a few particulars concerning the principal Fertilising Materials used in this country. These are supplied by us either singly or mixed to customers' own order.

NITROGENOUS MANURES.

Castor Poonac, Ground Nut Poonac, Pungai Poonac, Neem Poonac.

These are crushed by our special machinery, and customers can rely on having them supplied in fine condition, ready to sow. They constitute a valuable source of Nitrogen for mixtures requiring a large percentage of organic matter.

Our guarantees are as follows:—

Castor Poonac	5 to 6 % Nitrogen
Ground Nut Poonac	7 to 8 % ,,
Pungai Poonac	4 to 5 % ,,
Neem Poonac	4 to 5 % ,,

Sulphate of Ammonia. This is the richest of all nitrogenous manures. It is guaranteed to contain **20 % of Nitrogen.**

Nitrate of Soda. This manure contains all its Nitrogen already in the form in which it is absorbed by the plant. Its effect is therefore immediate. It is guaranteed to contain 15 to 16 % of Nitrogen.

NITROGENOUS & PHOSPHATIC MANURES.

Bone Meal. We supply Bone Meal of the best quality and in the fine condition most suitable for sowing.

Our Fine Meals are guaranteed to contain—

21 to 23 % Phosphoric Acid.
4 to 4½ % Nitrogen.

Milled Fish. This is a good manure and suited for mixtures requiring organic matter. Its analysis is guaranteed as follows:—

4/ 5 % Ammonia.
8/10 % Phosphates.

NITROGENOUS & POTASSIC MANURES.

Saltpetre or Nitrate of Potash. The Nitrogen in this manure is in the same immediately available form as in Nitrate of Soda. The most highly refined contains about 40 % Potash. There are several qualities of refined and crude Saltpetre in the market. The best quality of refined Saltpetre is guaranteed to contain—

38 to 40 % Potash.
11 to 13 % Nitrogen.

PHOSPHATIC MANURES.

Superphosphate. This is the most readily available source of Phosphoric Acid. Carefully prepared at our own works and supplied in fine pulverent condition it is invaluable for use in conjunction with ordinary country manures and making good deficiencies of Phosphoric Acid. Its Phosphoric Acid exists almost entirely as soluble Phosphate of Lime. It contains besides nearly 30 per cent. Sulphate of Lime or Gypsum. Containing a high percentage of lime it contributes to the store of this essential to fertility, in the soil.

Guaranteed analysis :—

14 to 15 % Phosphoric Acid soluble in water.
15 to 17 % Total Phosphoric acid.

Basic Superphosphate. We also manufacture a special Superphosphate for soils deficient in lime. This is known as Basic Superphosphate. It has been ascertained that wherever ordinary Superphosphate is used on soils deficient in lime, it does not act as beneficially as when sufficient lime is present. A certain amount of lime is necessary. Basic Superphosphate contains this in combination with ordinary Superphosphate. Our Basic Superphosphate is guaranteed to contain—

12/13 % Phosphoric Acid soluble in Citric Acid
and about 40 % lime.

Intending purchasers of Superphosphate can have our advice as to whether the "Ordinary" or "Basic" form of Superphosphate is more advantageous for them to use, by sending samples of their soils to us for examination. (*See page 8*).

Basic Slag.

Best quality. Analysis (17 to 20 % Phosphoric Acid.)

POTASH MANURES.

Sulphate of Potash. Our stocks are of the Highest Grade, and Guaranteed to contain not less than 50 per cent. pure Potash.

Muriate of Potash. This contains some common salt. Its guaranteed minimum analysis is—

80 per cent Chloride of Potash, equal to
50 „ Pure Potash.

Kainit is a crude Potash salt. It contains in addition to Potash, 30 to 40 per cent of common salt and also Sulphate and Chloride of Magnesia. It is guaranteed to contain 12 to 13 per cent of pure Potash.

ANALYSES of our FERTILISERS are all GUARANTEED as follows :—

1. Sampling to be done in presence of representatives of buyer and seller.

2. Analysis to be made at once, and any difference to be settled before the Manure is used.

3. As Chemists' results sometimes vary, a duplicate sample to be always taken for the use of a second Chemist—should it be desired by either party to have a second analysis.

4. In the event of discrepancy, any diminution in value of the whole ingredients to be at once allowed to the buyer—any reasonable excess of one ingredient to be reckoned against deficiency in the others as usual.

5. In NO CASE can complaints be sustained after delivery is taken and Manure used.

Chemists—Referees.

Dr. Schulten, Calcutta, and the Chemical Examiner to Government, Madras.

A FEW TESTIMONIALS.

I have got very good results from your Fertilizer, applying 3½ cwts. per acre; but then I fork up all the ground very thoroughly, which, in my opinion, has a good deal to do with the satisfactory results.

PEERMADE,
TRAVANCORE.

H. M. KNIGHT.

I have had very good results from the manure I got from you last year.

SANTAVERI,
BIRUR.

A. B. BOYD.

I have used Messrs. Parry & Coy.'s Tea Fertilizer for some years, and have found good results from it. Generally 800 to 1,000 lbs. p. ac. have been applied at a cost of Rs. 47 to 50 p. ac. including Forking, and although some of the fields may not show a marked increase of crop after one application, I find a great improvement in the condition of the trees, the wood being better and stronger after the manure, and with a second application we may expect an increased yield of 200 lbs. p. ac. I give the results on one field of indigenous Tea, on the Company's Estates. 65 ac. planted in 1888, which had the prunings buried with Basic Slag in November 1904, followed by the Fertilizer, January—February, '05; again, prunings buried with Slag, November '06, and manured with the Fertilizer January '07; the following being the yields for the past five years—1903, 356 lbs. Tea p. ac.; 1904, 485 lbs. p. ac.; 1905, 605 lbs. p. ac.; 1906, 490 lbs. p. ac,; 1907, 732 lbs. p. ac.; less crop being got for the years when the field was pruned, *viz.*, 1904 and 1906, and there is now a very great improvement in the size of the trees since manuring was commenced. This year I bought 107 tons Fertilizer for the Company's Estates, and next year a similar order will be sent.

Instead of applying the manure every second year, I would recommend that only half the quantity per acre be used, and

applied on the same field yearly. This would increase the cost of application which comes to Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 p. ac.; but there would be less loss from wash, which, in some instances, is considerable.

POONMUDI,
11th August, 1908.

J. S. VALENTINE

I have much pleasure in stating that all manures supplied by your firm to me have been quite satisfactory.

You may make any use you like of this letter.

CHICKANHULLI BELLUR,
HASSAN DISTRICT,
11th August, 1908.

FRANCIS M. HAMILTON.

I should like to let you know after using your Coffee Fertilizer 3 seasons that I think it a splendid manure—served in good bags. To the average indigent planter I would say, try 4 or 5 cwts. and it will not read such a "dear manure."

THE GIRI,
CHICKMAGALUR,
11th August, 1908.

H. W. RAIKES.

For the last 3 years Messrs. PARRY & Co., Agents, Presidency Manure Works, have supplied me with Manure of sorts on a Guarantee Analysis. I am very pleased to state that the consignments have always weighed correct, gunnies in perfect condition, manures fresh—and good results. As this Firm supply manures on a Guarantee Analysis, I am of opinion that they should be warmly supported by the Planting Community of Southern India.

ARCADIA, NAGALUR P. O.,
SHEVEROYS,
8th August, 1908.

CHAS. DICKINS.

I am glad to say that the manures I have bought from your firm have been of excellent quality and cheaper per unit than I can obtain elsewhere in Southern India.

SIDDRA BUNNOO,
KOPPA, MYSORE PROVINCE,
10th August, 1908.

Yours faithfully,
F. J. PARTON.

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In reply to your letter dated 25-1-08, I have the honour to inform you that the use of your Patent Manure of Cocoanuts, supplied free to me in September last, **has been a decided success**. My plan of experiment has been to try a set of young Cocoanut plants with your Manure, side by side, with another set treated in the ordinary way with ashes. I find that the former has a greener look and is apparently of more vigorous growth.

MALABAR, CALICUT.

K. APPU MENON.

Last season and the one preceding it, I used your special coffee fertilizer. You will be gratified to hear that the result has surpassed anything I anticipated, the crop in some places resulting in nearly 10 cwts. per acre. I can speak generally to the excellence of your manures, especially the lot you made to my own formula, which also has given very excellent results. Owing, however, to the failure of a good season the crop was not as evenly distributed as it should have been.

YERCAUD,
22nd December, 1908.

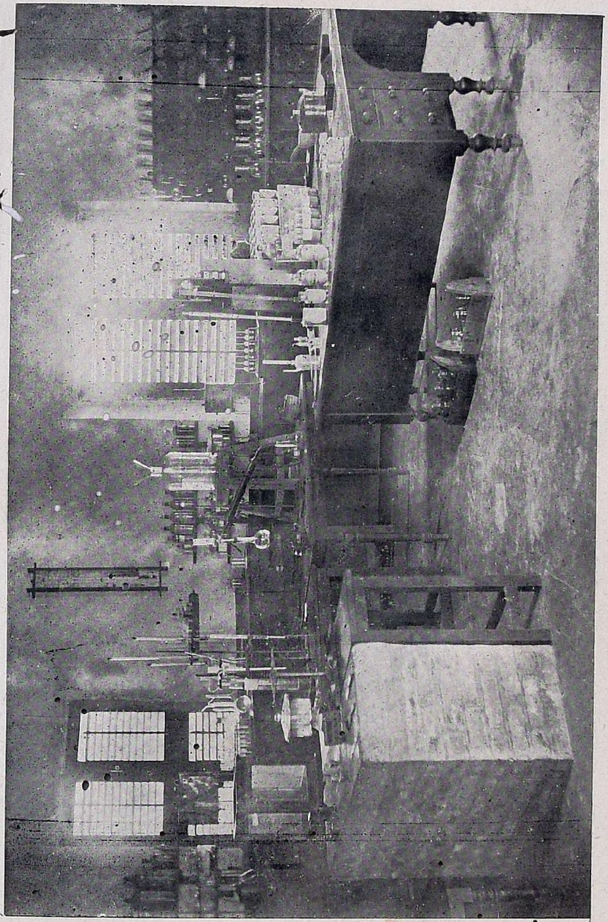
V. L. TRAVERS DRAPES.

I am of course aware that you supplied the manures for these Estates last year and as they were satisfactory I have every desire to place the order with you again this year as you request.

CHETTENHULLI ESTATE,
BELUR,
14th January, 1909.

J. AIRD.

E. 12044



THE INTERIOR OF THE LABORATORY.

I have always been very pleased with the quality of your manures.

COORGHULLY ESTATE, SAKLASPUR, *20th August, 1909.* — C. J. HAYWARD.

I am well satisfied with the results of the application of the manure I got from your firm last year and I shall renew my order next year.

THE DROOG, COONOOR, *7th September, 1909.* — W. MULLALY.

I had used this (Soudu or Alakaline fertilizer) last year to a land which is of similar kind near Whitefield and it answered very well. So I recommend this to him.

CLARKPETTA, B. BANGALORE, *11th October, 1909.* — R. ANNAPPA IYER.

I tried your manure this year and I have a great pleasure to say that it proved very useful and effective.

KARUR, *18th November, 1909.* — S. SUNDARAJA NAIDU.

Please send me 1 ton of your Parry's Coffee Mixture Manure .... Most people in this neighbourhood speak highly of it and I should like to try it here.

SANTAVERI, BIRUR, *1st April, 1910.* — (Sd.) H. KERR.

In the month of October or November last I purchased from your Factory, Manure (Paddy) through Mr. R. Annappa, Iyer, No. 9, Clerkspete, B. Street, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

and used it in my wet land near Dodballapur, the crop having been harvested a month ago. I am glad to say that it had very good results.

BANGALORE, (Sd.) P. S. VENKATARAMIAH.
11th June, 1910.

In reply to your letter of the 5th instant, I am sorry that I cannot give you figures showing comparative results of your Irish Potato Fertilizer with Ordinary Manure, but I may say that the crop that I grew entirely with your Fertilizer was very satisfactory. An application of 4 cwts. to the acre applied just as the plants appeared above ground resulted in a good crop. The cost of transport and application compare very favourably with cattle manure.

OOTACAMUND, (Sd.) GEORGE OAKES.
Letter received on 13-1-11.

I have pleasure to inform you that the last consignment of Manure proved satisfactory, and would further request you will kindly send by Railway (Goods) to Vizianagaram Ry. Station, the following :—

Paddy	Fertilizer	10	cwts.	Beas & Peans	Fertilizer	2	cwts.
Cotton	,,	8	,,	Tobacco	,,	1	,,
Leaf Vegetable	,,	2	,,	Sugarcane	,,	8	,,
Bengal Potatoes	,,	10	,,	Plantain	,,	2	,,
Chillies	,,	1	,,	Oranges	,,	10	,,
Brinjals	,,	1	,,	Grapes	,,	½	,,
Radish	,,	1	,,	Mangoes	,,	5	,,

SUPDT. COFFEE ESTATE, (Sd.) A. E. WORMALD.
ANANTAGIRI,
13th February, 1911.

ANANDA PRESS, MADRAS.